

Provincial Library

DIDSBURY PIONEER

VOL. XIII

DIDSBURY, ALBERTA, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 16th, 1915

No. 24

Save Time Trouble Money

You can do it by asking for Lion Brand Clothing for your boy. Made by a firm outside the high rent, high tax area, and made as Boys' Clothing should be made, strong, of good materials, workmanship not "passed" but inspected. Sewings reinforced with specially strong thread, moth proof and, as far as clothing can be made, wear proof.

Sold by us at **PERFECTLY
POPULAR
PRICES**

Will you call and see it? Examine it. Be its invited critic. It will stand the test. No matter what extent your purchase is, you will be sure to carry away with you a large parcel of good value for little money. The assortment of styles, patterns, and sizes is now complete. It may not be later. Better come soon.

Buy **LION
BRAND
BOYS'
CLOTHING**

J. V. BERSCHT

BUSINESS LOCALS

3C A LINE IN ADVANCE IN THIS COLUMN

FOR SALE—Copies of the Billy Sunday the Evangelist books at \$1.50 each. Will mail books on receipt of price. T. Petherbridge, Didsbury. j23p

SEED FOR SALE—400 bushels of Turkey Red seed wheat free from rye. Apply H. B. Fisher, Didsbury. j16p

TIMOTHY SEED and B. C. Seed Potatoes for sale at Wrigglesworth's Feed Store.

WE handle the Cloverhill Creamery Butter. Furcell's, Confectioner.

FOR SALE—Dimension lumber roughly about 5,000 feet, or will exchange for anything you have. Herb. Fisher, phone 1915.

PARKER R. REED wants to do your Hail Insurance. Best companies, best rates. Prompt settlement in case of loss, also Fire, Life, and Live Stock Insurance.

CABBAGE plants now ready for planting, also Rhubarb for cooking.—Mrs. W. F. Sick.

SHELLY'S Choice Bread for sale at Purcell's, Confectionery, Leuzler block.

SUBSCRIBE FOR PIONEER, NOW

UNION BANK OF CANADA

Ready Money as You Need It

—in any city—is yours for
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LETTERS OF CREDIT

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DIDSBURY BRANCH
T. W. Cuncannon, Manager
Cairns Branch—W. A. Stewart, Mgr.

Didsbury Wins Another

The Didsbury ball team have now struck their winning gait and if nothing happens they should bring home the goods at the end of the season. The game with Bowden on Tuesday night resulted in the home team winning by a score of 10 to 6, and the game was an interesting one from start to finish. The locals have been considerably strengthened although two of their players, Miles and Reiler, have been put out of the running for a time because of injuries to their hands. Siebel on first base for the locals lived up to his reputation and played a consistent game throughout. Wood, center field, made a splendid catch in the eighth inning which no doubt stopped a score by the visitors.

Following is the summary of the game.

Didsbury—1 0 3 0 4 2 0 0 0—10
Bowden—2 0 0 1 0 0 3 0 0—6

Batteries—Dowell and Roberts, Washburn and St. Lukes.

Hits off Dowell 8, off Washburn 11. Struck out by Dowell 17, by Washburn 6.

Base on balls off Dowell 2, off Washburn 0.

Hit by pitched ball by Dowell 1.

Errors, Didsbury 4, Bowden 4.

	AB	H	A	P	O	E
Goodhand, 3b.....	5	1	1	2	0	2
Siebel lb.....	5	3	4	0	10	0
Dowell, p.....	5	2	1	4	0	0
Roberts, c.....	5	2	1	1	10	1
Conway, ss.....	4	0	2	2	2	1
Miles, 2b.....	4	1	0	4	3	0
Wilson, lf.....	4	0	1	0	1	0
Silabe, rf.....	4	0	0	0	0	0
Woods, cf.....	4	0	1	0	1	0

SEASON BATTING PERCENTAGES

	AB	H	per cent
Siebel.....	9	5	555
Conway.....	4	2	500
Stuart.....	11	5	454
Dowell.....	30	10	333
Leamer.....	18	6	333
Dowdell.....	3	1	333
Goodhand.....	24	7	292
Roberts.....	5	1	200
Wilson.....	19	4	210
Woods.....	19	4	210
Miles.....	12	2	160
Silabe.....	15	1	066

Rural Municipality of Mountain View No. 310 Meeting

Minutes of the meeting of the Council of the Rural Municipality of Mountain View No. 310 held at Olds on June 12th, 1915.

The Council was called to order at 11.15 a.m., with all members of the Council present.

The minutes of the meeting held on May 1st were read and adopted.

A letter was read from Mr. Drew asking permission to construct a foot crossing across the road opposite his house.

Moved by Councillor Smith that Mr. Drew be permitted to construct a foot crossing across the road opposite his house on the S. W. 4, 33, 1, 5 under the supervision of T. E. Smith. Carried.

A letter was read from the Hon. D. Marshall stating that the Provincial Government were prepared to construct a bridge on the road diversion into Section 31, 31, 27, 4 as soon as the Municipality had obtained title to road diversion as surveyed.

Moved by Councillor McCuen that Messrs. Pearson, Smith and McCuen be a committee to inspect road on township line between Township 81 and 82 in Range 27, West of 4th Meridian and report at the next meeting of the Council. Carried.

Messrs. Hembling and Spraggs appealed to the Council to have bridges constructed on the Nine Mile and the Lone Pine Creeks between Section 13 and 14, Township 31, 27, 4.

Moved by Councillor Smith that Messrs. Pearson, Smith and McCuen be a committee to inspect road between Section 13 and 14, Township 31, Range 27, West 4th Meridian and report at the next meeting. Carried.

At 2 o'clock p.m. Councillor McCuen moved that the Council do now sit as a Court of Revision of the Assessment Roll for the year 1915. Carried.

The list of Assessment appeals was posted and submitted to the Council.

Moved by Councillor Pearson that the assessment on the N. W. 31, 31, 28, 4 be reduced to \$2,500.00. Carried.

Moved by Councillor Pearson that all the other assessments on the list and on the roll stand as made by the Assessor. Carried.

Moved by Councillor McCuen that the Council resume the regular order of business. Carried.

Moved by Councillor Smith that the rate of taxation for the year 1915 be 5 1-2 mills on the dollar. Carried.

Moved by Councillor Flinn that the rate of taxation of the different school districts be struck according to each assessment and demand made by the board. Carried.

Moved by Councillor Flinn that Burnside S. D. be paid \$175 and Gore S. D. \$275. Carried.

Moved by Councillor Pearson that the payment of the following accounts be confirmed:

School Taxes Trust Acct.—Transfer of Funds, \$400.00; J. E. Stauffer, May Salary \$90.00; W. R. Winter, Court Charges, \$10.00.

Moved by Councillor McCuen that the following accounts be passed and paid.

W. Rupp, Councillors fees and mileage \$18.70; T. E. Smith, Councillors fees and mileage, 14.80; H. E. Pearson, Council-

lors fees and mileage \$25.50; W. E. Flinn, \$38.50; Geo. Metz, Councillors fees and mileage, \$32.00; D. McCuen, Councillors fees and mileage, \$18.80; Union Bank, June rent, \$12.00; Petty Cash, postage, \$30.00; Western Municipal News, stationery, \$11.25; F. D. Anderson, labor, \$2.50; Alberta Metal Culvert Co., scrapers and culverts \$447.37; McKercher Bros., lumber, \$9.50; R. J. Cutten, hardware, \$10.50; B. Ambrose, repairs, \$2.50; Lindsay & Holmes, repairs, \$4.00; Carl Smith, labor, \$5.00; T. B. Simpson, labor as overseer, \$52.02. Carried.

Moved by Councillor Pearson that the Council adjourn to meet at Olds on July 3rd, 1915. Carried.

The Battlefields

Russia has again succeeded in inflicting a succession of great defeats on the Germans in east Galicia after being themselves driven back. Reports state that 20,000 of Austro-German forces have been killed in the last few days fighting and large numbers of guns and munitions of war captured.

The Italians are moving ahead rapidly and are now within sight of Trieste. They have been successful in repulsing all attacks and it is reported that the Austrians are making preparations to evacuate Trieste, Micanure and Openia, all military bases of importance, and all stores piled up at these places in the last few months are being rapidly moved. Trieste is in the hands of pillagers. Meat is selling at \$1 per pound and there is no bread, the inhabitants living on vegetables and fruit.

France still continues to steadily push back the enemy along her lines although there have not been any big engagements in the last few days.

The Belgians have delivered strong attacks in the last few days and have driven the enemy back from their line near Westende. Amsterdam reports important movements of German troops along the Dutch border.

No serious engagements are reported along the English lines in the last few days.

Lloyd-George the new minister of munitions in the coalition government is meeting with great success in his efforts for a greater supply of ammunition.

A report was published last week that the wealthy Germans of the U. S. were negotiating to buy up all the large armament factories in the U. S. to stop supplies being manufactured for the Allies.

BORN

GABEL—On Monday, May 31st, 1915, to Mr. and Mrs. H. Gabel, a daughter.

BROOKS—On Monday, June 7th, 1915, to Mr. and Mrs. H. Brooks, a daughter.

SINCLAIR—On Saturday, June 19th, 1915, to Mr. and Mrs. H. Sinclair, a daughter.

The thanks of the Didsbury managers of the Patriotic fund are extended to the officers and members of the Neapolis branch of the U.F.A. for their handsome donation to the fund acknowledged in last week's issue of this paper. H. E. OSMOND, Secretary-Treasurer.

TENDERS WANTED

Tenders are invited for 300 feet, more or less, of 4 foot concrete sidewalk and 300 feet, more or less, of board or plank sidewalk, 4 feet wide. Plans and specifications can be seen at the Town Clerk's office, at which office tenders must be lodged by Friday, June 18th, 1915. The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

A. BRUSO,
Sec.-Treas. Town of Didsbury

Red Cross Fund

Previously Acknowledged.... \$ 5.00

Patriotic Fund

Previously Acknowledged.... \$ 12.25

Belgian Relief

Previously acknowledged.... \$100 75
Rev. and Mrs. D. H. Marshall..... 3.00
\$103 75

A "Khaki" Fair

In honor of the six thousand or more Alberta soldiers who are in training at the big military camp in Calgary the fair there this year is being called the "khaki" fair. The exhibition "Unusual" will be opened by Col. Cruickshank, the officer commanding this military district, the fair days will be named after the regiments taking part and during the exhibition every regiment will appear. Military bands will provide the music and in the evening the military tattoo will be participated in by seven massed bands.

With many of the local men in the regiments their friends and relatives will be pleased at the opportunity of seeing them before they leave for the front, and will take advantage of the cheap rates to Calgary between June 30 and July 7, which are this year's fair dates.

In every department the Calgary fair is up to the standard and in some respects ahead of previous efforts to instruct and entertain. The prize list has been sent out and stockmen, dairy men, grain growers, housewives, school children and the many others who habitually contribute to the exhibition will find their classes open again.

"Forcing the Dardanelles" will be the big fireworks spectacle and will be one of the largest and most realistic pyrotechnic displays ever produced in the west.

The races will be a strong feature of each day's entertainment and the attractive purses offered are bringing entries from all over the Canadian and American west.

Free vaudeville attractions of a very high order have been engaged for the performances every afternoon and evening.

On the Midway the "World at Home" shows will present a large number of the most attractive entertainments. This is a new aggregation which has never appeared in the west before and is high class in keeping with the other attractions for the "Khaki" Fair.

CHEW "GOOD LUCK" TOBACCO

A GOOD CHEW IN A CLEAN WRAPPER.

10 CENTS PER PLUG

The Mystery of the Ravenspurs

By Fred M. White

Ward, Lock & Co., Limited
London, Melbourne and Toronto

(Continued)

"I be the first here, sir," Jessop replied. "The lady came over and said she had been recommended to come to us. Not as I wanted her at first, but six guineas a week for two months ain't to be despised. But the lady has a power of parcels to be fetched and carried, surely. That's why I'm off to town."

Jessop touched his hat and rode on. For a time Ralph was silent.

"It's some time since I last visited an English watering-place," he said, "and Scarborough was the spot in question. We had a furnished house there one season, a good house, well furnished, and beautifully situated. We paid eight pounds a week for it, and it was considered to be a lot of money. Don't you think that Jessop's lodger must be a very extravagant kind of woman?"

Geoffrey laughed. Like most young men born to the purple, he had a light estimate of the value of money.

"Now you come to think of it, perhaps so," he said. "Over at Briggs, the farmers fancy they do well if they get ten shillings a room for the week."

Again Ralph was thoughtful. He and his companion came up out of the lane, and then it dawned upon Geoffrey that the other had turned, not towards the cliffs as arranged, but inland in the direction of Jessop's farm.

There was a long, deep lane to the west side of the stone farmhouse, into which Ralph turned. From a gap in the hedge a peep into the garden could be obtained. There was a trim lawn bordered by old-fashioned flowers, two bay windows led from the house to the garden. These bay windows led from the show rooms of the house, rooms never opened except on state occasions. The house might have been made fit for anybody with very little alteration.

Ralph sat down on the grass and slowly filled an aged black pipe.

"I'm going to smoke here while you see Mrs. Jessop. I have a fancy to find out all about this fashionable lady who buries herself in the country like this. If you can see the lady so much the better."

Geoffrey agreed cheerfully. A moment or two later and he was gossiping with the buxom armorer's wife in the kitchen, a glass of amber, home brewed ale before him. He was a favorite with the tenantry, and none the less beloved because of the cloud that was hanging over him.

"It does one's eyes good to see you again, Mr. Geoffrey," Mrs. Jessop cried. "And you so cheerful and bright, and all, dear, dear! I'm main sorry I can't ask you in the parlor, but we've got a lodger."

"So Jessop told me. Not that I don't feel far more comfortable here."

OLD BACKS NEED HELP

When people get to be 50 and 60 and 70, they need a little help sometime to get through with the day's work. Their backs can't stand the heavy loads, the steady strain, of busy youth. They need

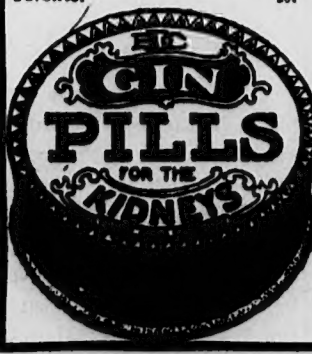
Gin Pills FOR THE KIDNEYS

St. Raphael, Ont., Jan. 5th.

"Four years ago, I had such pains in my back that I could not work. The pains extended to my arms, sides and shoulders. I used many kinds of medicine for over a year, none of which did me very much good. I read about Gin Pills and sent for a sample and used them and found the pains were leaving me and I was feeling better. So I bought one box and before I had used them all, the pains were almost gone and I could keep at work. After I had taken six other boxes, I was entirely cured and I feel as strong as at the age of 30. I am a farmer, now 61 years old."

FRANK LEALAND

Gin Pills are "Made in Canada". 50c a box, 6 for \$2.50 at all dealers. Sold in U.S. under the name of "GINO" Pills. Trial treatment free if you write National Drug & Chemical Co. of Canada, Limited, Toronto.



W. N. U. 1053

And what may your distinguished visitor be like, Mrs. Jessop?"

"Dark and handsome. And dressed over so. Might be a princess, who had just slipped off her throne. And clever. She had books and books, some in languages that look like Chinese puzzles."

"Some great society dame, no doubt."

"I shouldn't be surprised, Mr. Geoffrey. But not English, I should fancy, though she speaks the language as well as you or I. And simple, too. Just tea and toast for breakfast with a little meat and rice for luncheon and dinner with stewed fruit. And she never drinks anything but water. What she spends a week in food wouldn't keep one of our laborers. And she has pounds' worth of hot-house flowers sent from York every day."

Mrs. Jessop paused. There was a rustling of something rich, and a lady entered the kitchen. Geoffrey rose instantly from the table upon which he had been seated.

He saw a tall woman who might have been anything between thirty and fifty years of age, a woman of great beauty. It was the hard, commanding style of beauty that men call regal. She might have been a queen, but for the faint suggestion of the adventuress about her. To Geoffrey's bow she made the slightest possible haughty recognition.

"I'm going out, Mrs. Jessop," she said. "I shall be back to luncheon. If a telegram should happen to come for me, I shall be along the cliffs between here and Beauhaven."

She flashed out of the kitchen all rustling and gleaming, and leaving the faint suggestion of some intoxicating perfume behind her. And yet, notwithstanding her proud indifference, it seemed to Geoffrey that she had regarded him with more than passing interest just for the moment.

"She is very beautiful," he said. "She is a total stranger to me, and yet she reminds me of somebody else, somebody whose name I can't recall, but who is totally different. It is a strange sort of feeling that I cannot explain."

"She's interested for all her haughtiness," said Mrs. Jessop. "I'm sure if she has asked me one question about your family, she has asked a thousand."

Geoffrey strolled around the house. There was a short cut to the place where Ralph was seated, and this short cut lay along the lawn. Geoffrey's feet made no noise. As he passed the window of the sitting room he looked in.

The place was full of flowers, white flowers everywhere. There were azaleas and geraniums and carnations, with delicate foliage of tender green, thousands of blooms, arranged wherever a specimen glass or a bowl could go.

Standing with his back to the window, a man was arranging them. And the man was a Hindoo, or other Eastern, one of the men Geoffrey had seen going through that queer incantation on the cliffs. Strange, more than strange, that Mrs. Jessop had said nothing of him.

Geoffrey prudently slipped away before he had been seen. He found his uncle doggedly smoking under the hedge. He looked like patience personified.

"Well," he said, "have you anything wonderful to relate?"

"Pretty well," Geoffrey replied. "To begin with, I have actually seen the lady."

"Ah! But go on. Tell me everything, everything, mind, to the minutest detail."

Geoffrey proceeded to explain. Whether he was interesting his listener or not he could not tell, for Ralph had assumed his most wooden expression; indeed, a casual spectator would have said that he was not paying the slightest attention. Then he began to ask questions, in a languid way, but Geoffrey could see that they were all to the point.

"I should not be surprised," he said, "if the man you saw in the house was one of the men you saw on the cliffs. Mrs. Jessop said nothing about him, because she knew nothing. So he was arranging the lady's flowers. What flowers?"

"Azaleas and carnations and geraniums. Nothing else."

"Well, there may be worse taste, if there can be bad taste with flowers. Any color?"

"Yes, they were all white. I was a little surprised at that, considering that the lady was so dark and eastern-looking."

"Of course you ascertained her name?"

"Indeed, I did nothing of the kind. I forgot all about it. But I had a good look at her, and the description I gave you is quite correct. Uncle, I don't want to seem unduly curious, but I fancy, you expected to find this lady here."

Ralph rose to his feet slowly, and knocked out the ashes of his pipe. He turned his face towards the castle. "I am not altogether surprised," he said.

Not another word was said for

some time. Ralph appeared to be deeply cogitating, so deeply that Geoffrey asked of what he was thinking. "I was thinking," Ralph said slowly, yet drily, and with the same dense manner, "that a pair of dark, gold-rimmed glasses would improve my personal appearance."

CHAPTER XVI.

The White Flowers

Surely enough, when Ralph Ravenspur came into the great hall, where tea was being served, he was wearing a pair of dark glasses, with gold rims. Slight as the alteration was in itself, it changed him almost beyond recognition. He had been doing something to his face also, for the disfiguring scars had practically disappeared. As he came feeling his way to a chair, the slight thread of conversation snapped altogether.

"Don't mind me," he said quietly. "You will get used to the change, and you cannot deny it is a change for the better. One of the causes leading to this vanity was a remark I overheard on the part of one of the servants. She expressed the opinion that I should look better in glasses. That opinion I shared. I have no doubt the maid was correct."

All this was uttered in the dry, soft, caustic manner Ralph constantly affected. Nobody answered, mostly because it was assumed that no reply was expected. With a cup of tea in his hand Ralph began to speak of other things.

Leading from the hall was a big conservatory. Here Marion was busy among her flowers. She was singing gently as she snipped a bud here and there, and Vera was helping her. Curled up in a leisure chair, Geoffrey was absorbed in a book. The smoke from his cigarette circled round his head.

Ralph placed his cup down again and felt his way into the conservatory. He stood in the doorway listening to the controversy going on beyond.

"I don't fancy I shall like it," said Vera. "It will be too cold, too funereal."

"My dear child," Marion cried, "then we will abandon the idea. Only don't forget that it was your own suggestion. You said it would look chaste."

"Did I really! Then I had forgotten about it. And we are not going to abandon the idea. It shall not be said that I change my mind like a weather-

cock. The flowers on the dinner-table tonight are all going to be white."

Marion paused in the act of cutting a lily.

"I don't fancy I would," she urged. "After all, second thoughts are best. White flowers on a table do suggest a funeral, that is if they are all white. And in an unfortunate house like this anything melancholy is to be discouraged. I think I will throw these blooms away."

"You will do nothing of the kind," Vera cried. "White it shall be, and I shall arrange them in the best possible style. Why, you have enough already. Come along and we'll 'fix' up the table at once. Uncle Ralph, how you startled me."

"Did I?" Ralph said coolly. "I fancy it is my mission in life to startle people. What have you two been quarrelling about?"

"We were not quarrelling," Vera replied. "Marion insists that white flowers on a dinner table are cold and chilly, not to say funereal. I say they are chaste and elegant. And, to prove that I am right, the table tonight will be decorated with white flowers."

"Not with my consent," Marion laughed. "I have set my face dead against the whole business. But spoil Vera always gets her own way."

Vera smiled as she passed on with an armful of the nodding white flowers. Ralph passed slowly into the conservatory and closed the stained-glass door behind him.

Then he crossed the tiled floor rapidly as if his eyes were all that could be desired, and slipped up a glass panel at the far end of the conservatory. From this point there was a sheer fall down the cliffs on to a hard sandy beach below.

"Just the same," Ralph muttered. "Nothing altered. And just as easy."

He crossed the tiles again and passed into the great stone flagged hall in his slow way. Then he proceeded to light his pipe and strolled into the grounds. Past the terrace he went until he came to the cliffs where he was out of sight of the house.

(To Be Continued)

Possible tenant (to house agent)—I thought you said there was a charming view from the front windows? Why, there are only houses to be seen.

House Agent—So there is a charming view, sir. In the house opposite lives the most beautiful widow you ever clapped eyes on, and she's always at the window."

Sow Flaxseed

A Profitable Crop to Sow This Season

Farmers will do well to sow some flaxseed this spring as prices promise to be high. Winnipeg October flax already being bid up to over \$1.85 per bushel. The favorable weather this Spring has enabled farmers to get their wheat seeded fully two weeks earlier than usual, thus affording additional time to get flax seeded in good time and under ideal conditions.

Furthermore, as flaxseed is the best crop to put in on first breaking, every effort should be made to break up all the land possible and sow to flaxseed, thereby preparing the land for wheat next year and at the same time getting a found crop of flaxseed this year at prices that promise to make it a most profitable crop.

Under normal weather conditions flaxseed can be extended well into June, thus giving ample time to break up a lot of land of which full advantage should be taken.



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Union Made

FIT, QUALITY AND WORKMANSHIP
OUR MOTTO
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R. G. LONG & CO., LIMITED, Toronto

Keep Dairy Records

Where no cow-testing has been practiced, a moderate estimate is that three out of 20 cows consume feed valued as high as the price received for milk they yield. Dairy records aim at detecting these bovine crooks; but further, a study of records, kept so easily, shows the dairymen which cows produce the most milk and fat, and which produce them the cheapest.

Policeman—Stand back and give him air!

Voice (from crowd)—E don't need hair, officer! E needs fog! E's from London!

RED ROSE TEA "is good tea"

NEW PERFECTION OIL COOKSTOVES

("NOW SERVING 2,000,000 HOMES")



THE NEW PERFECTION Oil Cookstove, for years manufactured in the United States, is now made in Canada.

The Perfection Stove Company, Ltd., at Sarnia, Ont., is manufacturing these stoves for distribution by The Imperial Oil Company, Ltd., throughout the Dominion.

The NEW PERFECTION is the best-known and most-liked oil stove in the world. Over 2,000,000 are now in use—saving money and labor for their users and keeping kitchens clean and comfortable.

The NEW PERFECTION brings gas stove conveniences to the kitchen. It lights like gas, cooks like gas. 1, 2, 3, and 4 burner sizes.

Ask your dealer to show you a NEW PERFECTION Oil Cookstove—made at Sarnia, Ont., by Canadian workmen. If he can't supply you, write us direct.

ROYALITE OIL GIVES BEST RESULTS

THE IMPERIAL OIL COMPANY Limited

BRANCHES IN ALL CITIES



Made in

Canada

HERE ARE SOME OF THE REASONS WHY THE GERMANS HATE ENGLAND

HATRED OF ENGLAND NOT OF RECENT GROWTH

The German Government not Being Successful in its Campaign of Slander and Defamation of the Allies, is Using Every Means to Develop a Feeling of Hatred for England

The hatred against England with which Germany is ringing is one of the most interesting examples on record of Massen suggestion. It should certainly commend itself to psychologists. Within the comparatively brief period that has elapsed since the outbreak of the war this furious rage against England has communicated itself to every section of the populace. It is not an artificial growth, but purely spontaneous. It is absolutely sincere. It is almost wholly unanimous. The foamings of an elderly pantaloon like Professor Kuno Meyer are as characteristic of the Anglo phobia of the German intellectuals as Herr Ernst Lassauer's unconsciously humorous hymn of Hate is of the feeling in literary circles.

The seeds of this hatred—"unser Hass gegen England," as the newspapers exultingly call it—were not planted by the German government. Knowing that these seeds lay dormant, or rather, to be accurate, had already grown to quite a respectable plant, it has done and is doing everything within its power to tend and nurture this rabid enmity which has now become the obsession of sixty-five million souls. The German government has not been very successful hitherto in its congenial labor of defamation and slander of the allies. Let us be frank, therefore, and admit that its endeavors to fan the flame of hatred against the British in Germany have been crowned with complete success.

It would be a mistake to suppose that this hatred of England in Germany is of recent growth. It does not, it is true, date back to the old Germany, though in the days of Bismarck England was unpopular in Germany, much as she was in most other continental countries. It is, however, a feature of the German Volkpsychologie which has been developing during the past twenty years. A state of peace naturally checks the frank utterances of a nation, and this state of mind of the German people—which the present war has fanned to a furious flame—has during the past two decades been one of intense and consuming envy rather than of pure hatred. This envy of England is as much a symptom in the development of modern Germany as other marked features—such as the growth of licentiousness as demonstrated by the unhindered spread of "ulig life" and all it stands for.

Hatred of England in Germany is not a new thing. I first went to Germany as a school boy during the Boer War. The deepest impression I have retained of my first contact with German lads of my own age—boys at the grammar school in the little provincial town where I was learning German—was their gross offensiveness to me—the stranger and guest of one of their own comrades, as the representative of the British race.

Those were the days when the acquisition of Kiaochow by the Ger-

mans after the Boxer expedition seemed to open up to young Germany a fair field of development in the Far East. I remember going with a party of school boys to a lecture delivered under the auspices of the German Navy League on Germany's future in China. That lecture mainly consisted of a violent tirade against England. I remember listening in silent fury to the speaker's clumsy gibes at England's policy of grab, and to the dreary clap-trap which used to be the stock-in-trade of the boulevard Chauvinists of former years.

The Boxer expedition which threw open the wide world to a large number of young Germans undoubtedly played a role in fanning this feeling against England, which has always had its roots in jealousy—Noid—that cardinal failing of the German race. The young German soldiers and sailors—fresh from the rather grey surroundings of German university or commercial school—were electrified to find themselves sent forth as the Kultur bearers of Imperial Germany. But as their enthusiasm waxed at the prospects opened to them by the new world which unrolled itself before them, their envy increased against the mighty power whose well ordered and contented colonies and settlements met them from sea to sea, from Hamburg to Hong-Kong.

The envy of Great Britain in Germany is the envy of the young German. It is the bitter feeling with which the poor clerk regards the rich son of his employer, or the small tradesman the capitalist. Ambitious young Germans of good family, coming to London in the rather straitened circumstances in which so many well-born German families live, have often displayed to me by their manner, rather than their words, their irritation at the more affluent surroundings of the young men with whom they come into contact in England. Envy of British prosperity is very marked in press and public in Germany. The feeling may not always find concrete expression, but it is there nevertheless.

The young German's wrathful impotence to win for himself a position in the world commensurate with that of modern Germany has brought forth a whole crop of Imperial-minded German novels. In these books, many of which have enormous sales, you will find very clearly marked the devouring ambition, the bitter envy, and the painful self-consciousness which are the leading traits of young qualities which have combined to make the German the most disliked nation of the world.

I have only indicated the resources from which Germany's hatred of England springs. It goes without saying that the determining factor of its present degree of ferocity is due to the realization of the fact that Germany's game to master the world has been foiled, and that England is the name of the spoilsport.—London Daily Mail.

Millions Spent On a Fortress

Heligoland Fortress Great Expense to Germany

Many millions of dollars have been spent by Germany on Heligoland, that little island made over as a sort of "Greek gift" by Great Britain. When the island was ceded in 1890, it was crumbling away fast, and was being speedily eaten into by the waves of the North Sea.

The Germans strengthened its red marl and sandstone cliffs with great granite buttresses 16 feet thick and 240 feet high. All cracks and fissures in the crumbling cliffs were filled in with ferro-concrete, so that now the sea battles in vain against the walls of the little island, which is only a mile in length by some one-third of a mile in width.

To the south of the lower part of the island was made a shelter for torpedo boats, submarines and small cruisers, at a cost of more than \$10,000,000. It was to this shelter that the German ships fled when attacked and defeated in the battle of Heligoland Light.

A high cliff separates this low-lying part of the island, the "Unterland," as it is called, from the high land, or "Oberland." The whole length of the top of this cliff is heavily protected by barbed wire, and apart from a small elevator, the only way by which any one can go, from the "Unterland" to the "Oberland" is by means of a zigzag road leading up to the top of the cliff.

This road up the cliffs leads almost directly to a little town. This little town, complete with its church and school, contained at the commencement of the war, only a few hundred inhabitants chiefly workmen employed in the fortifications, and the garrison, with their families.

Further north are the newly built Zeppelin sheds and aeroplane hangars. It was from these sheds that the two Zeppelins came to attack the torpedo boats and submarines which conveyed the seven British airmen in their recent daring dash to Cuxhaven.

To the left of the town, standing near the edge of the cliffs, is a large monument which was erected in memory of the famous German poet, F. Schiller, who wrote Germany's most popular war song or hymn, "Deutschland, Deutschland über Alles."

Since the war started a large number of the buildings have been razed to the ground, and every person not actively required for the defense of the North Sea fortress has been sent away from the island. The island itself is connected by a number of cables with Cuxhaven, and should these be cut there is a powerful wireless apparatus installed.

All over Heligoland there are powerful searchlights by which any vessel can be detected at night, no matter from what direction she approaches.

Many parts of the island, as well as the buildings, have been heavily armored, and some of Krupp's biggest 12-inch and it is also stated, 16-inch guns, mounted on disappearing platforms, and cunningly hidden, guard all approaches from the sea.

The ocean for some miles around is all mapped out in squares, each gun having its square or squares upon which it can be instantly trained or fired, should an unlucky hostile ship be in that little space of sea.

Our Inadequate Agriculture

Less Land Under Cultivation in Sections of U.S. Than Fourteen Years Ago

Economists tell us that the cause of high prices is to be found in the abnormal increase of the world's gold supply, in the "brigandage of the middlemen," in the growth of luxury, in aggression of labor and all manner of disturbance in the industrial world. But there is yet another explanation which has not received the consideration its reasonableness demands. In great agricultural states like Illinois and Iowa less land is under cultivation today than fourteen years ago; many important counties in states like Ohio are producing less food than they did before the Civil War. During the last census period population in the United States increased 21 per cent., but agricultural production increased 10 per cent. only. To meet an increase of 21 per cent. in the number of mouths to be fed, the production of wheat increased only 3.8 per cent., of orchard fruits 1.8 per cent., while the production of corn actually fell off by 4.3 per cent.—Harper's Magazine.

Great Britain imported 24,148,833 bushels of barley in 1913 from Russia, Roumania, Turkey, Germany and Austria. From Canada she took 5,977,533 bushels, or less than a fourth.

THE LARGEST WHEAT PRODUCER

Saskatchewan Leads Provinces of Dominion in Production of Wheat

A striking feature of the important position which Saskatchewan holds as a wheat-producing province of the Dominion is contained in a table of statistics published recently at Ottawa showing the stocks of wheat held in Canada on February 8, 1915. The table divides this into two classes: (1) the wheat stored in elevators and in transit, and (2) the quantity of wheat in hands of farmers themselves. It is estimated that on the date named there were 79,130,593 bushels held in elevators, etc., and 29,554,000 held by the farmers of the Dominion. Of the latter amount it is interesting to note that one-third is credited to Saskatchewan with 10,289,000 bushels, which is the best showing made by any of the provinces. Alberta comes second with 7,215,000 bushels, and Manitoba third with a total of 5,791,000 bushels.

Following is the table showing the estimated amounts held by farmers:

Prince Edward Island . . . 461,000
Nova Scotia . . . 89,000
New Brunswick . . . 61,000
Quebec . . . 277,000
Ontario . . . 5,297,000
Manitoba . . . 5,791,000
Saskatchewan . . . 10,289,000
Alberta . . . 7,215,000
British Columbia . . . 74,000

DARING WORK ACCOMPLISHED BY BRITAIN'S AIRMEN AT THE FRONT

A BRITISH AVIATOR WHO HAS LOOPED THE LOOP

Thrilling Experience of Airman who was Detailed to Drop Bombs on the Enemy's Position, and who Accomplished His Mission after a Miraculous Escape from Destruction

What our airmen have done every one knows in a more or less general way, says a writer in the London Times. What they have felt while accomplishing their work belongs to themselves alone. But occasionally it is permitted to learn something of these feelings and sensations, and as the psychology of aerial warfare is of surpassing interest, any light which can be thrown upon it has a value.

I have listened to a description of what I shall call "psychology of a war flight," by one of our younger airmen.

The airman received orders to go to a particular place and there drop bombs. His route lay along the sea coast over a portion of country occupied by the enemy and strongly fortified against hostile aeroplanes. Shortly after setting out the zone of fire was entered and in order to avoid mishap it became necessary to take advantage of such cloud cover as could be obtained. "I saw," my informant said, "a heavy cloud in front of me, hanging over the sea. It was a grey cloud or I should not have entered it; black clouds are well known to be exceedingly dangerous."

"I was flying at a height of about 7,500 feet when I entered the cloud. For a few moments all went well and the cover was very welcome. The cloud was of the fleecy order and I could see my compass and barometer quite clearly. After a while, however, the mist became thicker, and I felt that I was losing my bearings. I was flying quickly but I did not know in what direction. My compass began to swing round in the most erratic way and I saw the barometer begin to fall."

These manifestations did not, however, occasion alarm. But what followed was unpleasant. Owing to the effect of the strong and contrary currents which are met with in every cloud the machine began to sway about violently. The airman felt himself knocked from side to side and had a very difficult task to manipulate his elevator and rudder. The wind whirled about him and the density of the cloud increased from moment to moment. Nevertheless, it was still possible to distinguish the indicators and thus to form some idea of the position of the machine in space. Then suddenly everything became quite dark, so that he could not see his hands in front of him.

"I was not frightened so far, at least I do not think so. But I began to think that to have been shot by the enemy would have been the lesser of the two evils. However, thinking was difficult. I required all my wits for the work in hand. I was completely lost. I did not even know at what angle the machine was flying. Then the thought occurred to me that I might have a slip-side or that the machine might turn over, and I made up my mind to try to rise up out of the cloud. I pulled the elevator for this purpose, and next moment everything

became perfectly silent round about me. I knew then that I had overdone the pull and forced the machine up almost vertically and in consequence had stopped her. And I knew that now she would probably slip back or fall over sideways.

"One or other of these things happened, I don't know which. In any case, I felt my holding-in strap tighten and knew that I was upside down. It was still as dark as night. I tried to right myself and failed. I tried frantically. I began to feel that it was all over with me and I experienced the most acute agony of mind. But suddenly and quite unexpectedly that feeling passed away. I had tried everything and failed. I was conscious of that. Now a wonderful sensation of calm took the place of the anguish. It was the most easy and delightful sensation I have ever felt. And meanwhile I was falling, I suppose, at the rate of about 200 miles an hour.

"The next thing I remember is that my holding-in belt burst and that automatically I jammed my knees farther under the indicator board and gripped the seat with my elbows. I had taken my feet off the rudder bar. I was some inches out of the seat and the machine was upside down. I only knew it was upside down in a vague way because I had left the seat. I was quite happy and I had no anxiety of any kind. I did not feel anything. Then in a moment the aeroplane fell out of the cloud and I saw the sea rushing up towards me. My hands automatically moved the controls and at 1,500 feet the machine righted herself. Then, at intervals I heard a curious snapping sound in my ears and realized that I was deaf. I could not hear my own engine."

This deafness was due to the very rapid descent and consequent sudden increasing atmospheric pressure. It had a psychological effect, for it helped accentuate the sense of depression which followed the return to safety. The airman, who had passed from violent agitation of mind to the realm of despair—he desired me to emphasize the easy character of the state which he said disapproved all he had expected and feared—now suffered a severe sense of shock. But he continued on his way, mastering himself until he was able to launch his bombs.

The first of these achieved its purpose and he saw that it had done so. Immediately a reaction of feeling set in. He confessed, "I was so happy that I shouted. I simply couldn't contain myself. I felt in all my pockets for something else to throw down. All I could find was my matchbox, and so I threw that." It testifies to the splendidly attuned state of his nerves that next day he was able to carry out his work more or less as if nothing had happened. In proof that the aeroplane had really turned upside down it was discovered that the airman's revolver had fallen from his pocket on the machine.

Everyone Should Help

The Farmers and How They Can Help the Red Cross Society

We publish elsewhere in this issue an appeal on behalf of the Red Cross Society, by Dr. James W. Robertson. Dr. Robertson is still best known to the farmers of Canada as Professor Robertson. He began his official public service at the Ontario Agriculture College nearly thirty years ago. Twenty-five years ago he went to Ottawa as dairy commissioner for the Dominion. The dairying service of the department of agriculture soon became known and trusted throughout Canada. From Prince Edward Island to Alberta, farmers profited by the illustration dairy stations and the travelling instructors. The output of cheese and butter in Canada added to the reputation of its rural workers.

Other public services of continuing and growing value were inaugurated, while Professor Robertson was commissioner of agriculture. Among them were the live stock branch, the cold storage service, the seed grain competitions, trial shipments of fruit to the United Kingdom, and extensions of markets.

Besides there were the manual training movement, the school gardens, household science, and the consolidated rural schools.

In more recent years, Dr. Robertson was chairman of the royal commission on industrial training and technical education. Farmers in all provinces are familiar with the survey of farms by the commission of conservation and the illustration farms of its committee on lands, of which he is chairman.

In these and many other ways, Dr. Robertson has given the farmers of Canada the best that was in him. He says he is their debtor, for many opportunities, for much kindness and for warm appreciations. But they are his debtors too. And he now reminds them of that for the first time in order to establish his right and privilege to appeal to them for this worthy cause.

Johnny—Mother, my toes are not as hard as leather, are they?

Mother—No, Johnny.

Johnny—Then, mother, how do they wear themselves through my shoes?

Another German Monopoly

Glass Eyes Are Becoming Scarce, and the War is Responsible

Aniline dyes are not the only things in which Germany has established a monopoly. According to the Glasgow Herald ninety-five per cent. of the glass eyes sold in this country have hitherto been made in Germany, and America is in still greater danger of optical starvation, for she has depended on Germany altogether. It seems that there are a quarter of a million people in the United States who get their eyes from Germany. The uninitiated might suppose that a glass eye, even if made in Germany, would be an enduring possession like a gold tooth or a wooden leg, and that, therefore, a temporary stoppage of supplies would not cause widespread inconvenience. But this is not the case. The life of a glass eye, says our authority, is only nine months. We are not told in what respect it deteriorates, or whether after the lapse of that time it is absolutely useless or merely shabby. Perhaps the colors are not fast. It would certainly be disastrous if Sadie's right eye (made by her American forbears) retained its rich, deep, lustrous violet hue, while her left eye (made in Germany and originally an excellent match) faded to light azure or turned green. The British article is much dearer than the German, it seems, but we presume that the quality will be proportionately better. An effort should certainly be made to capture the American trade, if only to ensure that our cousins have a correct British outlook.

"She quit because the manager of the show asked her to wear tights." "You seldom see a chorus girl like that."

"Seldom, indeed. The incident gave her so much free advertising that she is now drawing a fancy salary in vaudeville for posing semi-nude as a living-picture model."

Every time a fifteen-inch gun is fired a bale of cotton is used up. The cotton is used for the manufacture of smokeless powder, and it is estimated that \$100,000 worth per month is being used up in this way.

The Stock is Low

Government Crop Report Shows Lower Stocks in Farmers' Hands

Of the grain crops other than wheat the proportions of the previous year's production estimated to be in farmers' hands on March 31 are smaller than in any former year on record. Oats show a balance of 85,843,000 bushels, or 27 per cent.; barley, 7,430,000 bushels, or 20½ per cent.; rye, 343,700 bushels, or 17 per cent.; buckwheat, 1,792,500 bushels or 212 per cent.; corn, for husking, 2,928,000 bushels, or 21 per cent., and flaxseed, 740,700 bushels, or 10 per cent.

Of potatoes which gave the excellent yield last year of 85,672,000 bushels, 37.7 per cent., or 32,310,000 bushels, were in farmers' hands March 31, this proportion being larger than in any of the last five years, excepting 1913, when 43 per cent., or 36,619,000 bushels remained over from the harvest of 1912. Of turnips and other roots, 10,267,000 bushels, or 15 per cent., remained over, and of hay and clover the quantity in farmers' hands is placed at 2,173,000 tons, or 21 per cent. of the total crop of 10,290,000 tons.

Out of the total wheat crop of 161,280,000 bushels, all but 6½ per cent., or 150,793,000 bushels proved to be of merchantable quality. This percentage, although below the exceptional record of 1914, when the proportion non-merchantable was less than 3 per cent., is about equal to the average of the last six years, during which the lowest proportion of merchantable grain was in 1910-11, after the poor season of 1910, when 12.8 per cent. was estimated to be of non-merchantable quality. The proportions of the other crops in 1914, which proved to be of merchantable quality, are as follows:

Oats, 81 per cent., 285,988,000 bushels; barley, 88 per cent., 32,022,000 bushels; rye, 90 per cent., 1,815,800 bushels; buckwheat, 84 per cent., 7,279,000 bushels; corn for husking, 80 per cent., 11,100,000 bushels; flaxseed, 88 per cent., 6,370,200 bushels; potatoes, 86 per cent., 74,165,000 bushels; turnips, etc., 87 per cent., 40,318,000 bushels and hay and clover, 88 per cent., 9,094,000 tons.

W.C.T.U. COLUMN

Playing Safe

One hundred saloons in Chicago have gone out of business during the last week. High rents, poor trade, big expense for free lunch, and the fact that the city may go dry before five years are said to be the combined causes for the closing of doors.

"The saloon business in Chicago is getting worse," said a brewery agent. "The sales of our brewery—one of the largest in the city—are 25 per cent less for the first four months of this year compared with the first four months of last year."

"The saloon situation in Chicago is serious—more so than most saloon-keepers will admit. I can count on the fingers of one hand the saloons in the loop district that are making any money. Most of them are lucky if they break even."

Another Setback

At the recent spring elections, John Barleycorn received many a setback. Michigan added fourteen counties to its prohibition territory. In Illinois one hundred saloons were abolished and all dry towns remained dry. South Dakota held all but two of four hundred towns and cities heretofore dry, and put seventeen wet cities into the dry list, which success it is claimed insures victory for state wide prohibition next year. Wisconsin, Minnesota, Nebraska, and other states added their strength to the attack on the home destroyer.

Saloons Must Go

In pronouncing sentence on over 100 men, including the mayor of Terre Haute, Ind., for conspiracy in election frauds, Judge Anderson of the United States District Court said:

"My notion is that the saloon will have to go. I believe that the time will come when the people will rise up and smash the saloon, at least as we have it now. The evidence in this case showed that the saloons were the center of nearly all the corruption in the election at Terre Haute."

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY

General Change of Train Service Effective May 31, '15

Full particulars from all local Agents

SPECIAL NOTE

Trains one and two, "Imperial Limited" will not carry day coaches between Winnipeg and Revelstoke, and only passengers holding sleeping car accommodation can travel between these and intervening points on these trains.

District Passenger Agent, CALGARY

NOTICE

WELL DRILLING

Having bought W. Archer's well drill we are now prepared for drilling wells with experienced operators.

Come and see us or phone R613
HUBER & ROSENBERGER
DIDSBURY -10:- ALTA.

The Liquor Act

IS THE NAME OF THE PROPOSED PROHIBITION BILL UPON WHICH WE WILL VOTE ON JULY 21ST

1. WHAT IS THE PURPOSE OF THE ACT?
To prohibit the sale of intoxicating liquors within the Province of Alberta for beverage purposes.

2. WHAT THE ACT WILL DO IF PASSED:
(a) It will abolish all licensed bar rooms, clubs and wholesale stores, and thus will do away with the treating system.

(b) It will provide for the sale of liquor for medical, mechanical, scientific and sacramental purposes through "Vendors," who shall be Government appointees.

(c) It will do away with the element of private gain and greed by giving the vendors a fixed salary with absolutely no profit or commissions.

(d) It will allow such persons as are properly registered in their particular professions, as druggist, physician, etc., to obtain alcohol for strictly medical or scientific purposes.

(e) It will allow a householder to keep one quart of spirits and two gallons of malt liquor in his own home for his private use, provided it is not purchased within the Province. It will prohibit keeping any liquor in hotels, clubs, offices, places of business, apartments, boarding houses, etc.

(f) It will impose a heavy fine and imprisonment for infractions of the Act.

3. WHAT THE ACT WILL NOT DO:

(a) It will not stop the manufacture of liquor in the Province, as this right is granted by Dominion Statute.

(b) It will not prevent the importation of liquor from outside the Province, as this right is granted by Dominion Statute. It will prevent the sale of such within the Province.

4. BY THE TERMS OF THE DIRECT LEGISLATION ACT, under which this referendum is being taken, only a majority is necessary to make it law in the Province. Any male British subject, either by birth or naturalized, who is over 21 years of age, who has resided for a period of twelve months in the Province, and for three months in the electoral constituency, shall be entitled to a vote.

5. If carried, the Liquor Act will go into effect July 1st, 1916.

REMEMBER, A VOTE FOR "THE LIQUOR ACT" IS A VOTE FOR PROHIBITION.

June Wedding

A very pleasant event took place at the home of Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Tittsworth, on Wednesday evening, June 9th, when Miss Mable Eva McWilliams was married to Mr. Robert Artman, in the presence of about forty relatives and friends, with the Rev. Mr. Amacher officiating.

At 8.30 p.m. Miss Lucretia Tuggle played the wedding march when the bride appeared, becomingly attired in a white dress of embroidered net and brocaded satin, attended by Miss Mable Thompson who was charmingly dressed in white embroidered voile. The groom wore a suit of blue serge and was assisted by Mr. Norman Tuggle.

After the ceremony was over a Buffet Luncheon was served which was amply enjoyed by all present:

The bride was the recipient of many handsome and useful gifts presented as follows by those present:

Mr. and Mrs. H. J. Tuggle, tea set; Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Tuggle, table cloth; Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Tuggle, cake plate and six B. B. plates; Mr. N.

The DIDSBURY PIONEER

Published at Didsbury, Alta.

SUBSCRIPTION: One Dollar per year in advance. All arrears of six months or more will be at the rate of \$1.50 per year. To U. S. \$1.50 per year. Advertising rates quoted on application. H. E. OSMOND, Proprietor.

FOR some time very little has been done by the public of this district in regard to the different funds for the help of those directly affected by the war, not because their hearts are not touched by the suffering they read of in the daily papers or otherwise but perhaps because no one makes a personal appeal to them for their financial assistance. Continuous donations are wanted, and if by a feeling of diffidence those who are dependant upon the heroes who are fighting the country's battles on the blood soaked fields of northern France should be caused to suffer, we who are reaping some benefit from their efforts are responsible. The Red Cross Society are very much in need of funds for surgical supplies, enormous amounts of which have to be supplied now. The Patriotic fund is another cause which has to be kept up. This district is already receiving assistance from this fund and while perhaps the money already subscribed may go a long way towards meeting the payments made in this district it must be remembered that other districts are not so fortunate consequently we have an obligation to help them along. The Belgian Relief fund perhaps does not appeal so strongly now as it did at the beginning of the war, but none the less help is needed just as greatly now as then. Do not wait for some person to canvass you for any of these causes but help the people who are looking after the different funds by sending them your donation either by mail or personally, they will be duly acknowledged.

and Miss Lucretia Tuggle, 5 o'clock tea set; Mr. and Mrs. E. M. Stringer, tea and coffee pot; Mr. J. and Miss Jennie Findlay, berry spoon; Mr. and Mrs. J. S. Findlay and Master Johnnie, roaster; Mr. and Mrs. T. A. Murphy and daughter, Airil, sugar shell; Mr. and Mrs. Otto Klein, set flat irons; Mr. and Mrs. I. H. Levagood, table cloth; Mr. and Mrs. K. K. Thompson and daughter, Mable, table cloth; Mr. and Mrs. C. F. Rennie, tea pot; Mr. Fred Dageforde, pair towels; Miss Ona Dageforde, fruit dish; Mr. Bert McWilliams, cake stand; Mr. and Mrs. Amos Weber, set kitchen utensils; Mrs. Farar and daughter, Elsie, of Mayton, tea set; Mr. and Mrs. O. W. Hembling, fruit set.

The evening was spent in music and singing and discussing the subject as to whether the word "obey" should be used in a marriage ceremony.

The opinion of the male portion of the gathering was that it should, while the ladies strongly objected.

The crowd then dispersed in the early hours of the morning with best wishes for the bride and groom who will reside at their home at Westcott.

Synopsis of U. S. Answer to German Note

GERMANY asserts the Falaba's action in summoning aid caused the submarine commander to torpedo her before all passengers had escaped.

UNITED STATES replies that nothing but forcible resistance or continued efforts to escape when ordered to stop for the purpose of visit has ever been held to forfeit lives of passengers or crew.

GERMANY charges that the Lusitania was armed.

UNITED STATES replies that "it is able to assure the German government it was misinformed."

GERMANY declares that the Lusitania was carrying contraband and that the explosion of that material hastened the destruction of the ship.

UNITED STATES replies that these views are irrelevant to the consideration of the question of the methods used by Germany in sinking the vessel.

GERMANY declares that the Lusitania was a British auxiliary cruiser.

UNITED STATES replies that the principal fact is that a great steamer carrying more than a thousand souls, who had no part in the war, was sunk without a challenge and sent to death in circumstances unparalleled in modern warfare.

Germany charges that Britain ordered British merchantmen to attack German submarines.

UNITED STATES holds that "only the actual resistance to capture or refusal to stop when ordered afforded any justification in putting the lives of those on board in danger."

GERMANY invites the United States to use its good offices to come to an understanding with Great Britain to change the character and conditions of war on the sea.

UNITED STATES stands ready at any time to convey to either government any intimation or suggestion that the other may desire to make and invites Germany to make use of its services.

OTHER POINTS IN U. S. NOTE

"The government of the United States is contending for something much greater than mere rights of property or privileges of commerce. It is contending for nothing less than the rights of humanity, which every government honors itself in respecting and which no government is justified in resigning on behalf of those under its care and authority."

"The government of the United States confidently looks to see justice and humanity of the government of Germany vindicated in all cases where Americans have been wronged or their rights as neutrals invaded."

"The government of the United States very earnestly and very solemnly renews the representations of its note transmitted to the Imperial German government on May 16, and relies on these representations upon the principles of humanity, the universal recognized understandings of international law and the ancient friendship with the German nation."

"The government of the United States deems it reasonable to expect that the Imperial German government will adopt the measures necessary to put these principles into practice in respect of the safeguarding of American lives and American ships and asks for assurances that this will be done."

A Challenge

It having been reported that Mr. Gamble, in his lecture in the Evangelical church on Sunday, the 13th inst, stated he had an open challenge with the Seventh Day Adventists to disprove his statement that Sunday is the true Sabbath of the Lord. We hereby, in the name of the Didsbury Seventh Day Adventist Church, challenge Mr. Gamble to debate the question from the Bible and History only. Time to be chosen by Mr. Gamble. Equal opportunity to each speaker. Expenses to be met equally by each side.

S. A. TORGENSEN, Elder
J. NIXON, Treasurer

STRAYED

A sorrel mare, with light mane and tail and big white spots in forehead, no brand, 3 years old. This mare has been gone one month from my place near Elkton. Finder please notify by phone J. R. McCon, phone No. 1804. 30p



King Hiram Lodge No. 21, A.F. & A.M. Meets every Tuesday evening on or before full moon. A visiting brethren welcome.

JOHN NIXON, H. E. OSMOND, Secretary. W. M.



DIDSBURY LODGE NO. 18, I.O.O.F. Meets in Oddfellows Hall, Didsbury, every Thursday evening at 8 o'clock sharp. Visiting Oddfellows always welcome. J. SINCLAIR, N. G. S. R. WOOD, Sec.

W. A. Austin

Barrister, Solicitor and Notary Public

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Didsbury - - - Alberta

Dr. G. R. Ross, D.M.D., L.D.S. Dental Surgeon

Office on Hammond Street. Phone 120

Didsbury - - - Alberta



W. C. GOODER Undertaker and Embalmer Didsbury Phone 101 Olds, - - - Alberta



SYNOPSIS OF CANADIAN NORTH-WEST LAND REGULATIONS.

THE sole head of a family, or any male over 18 years old, may homestead a quarter section of available Dominion land in Manitoba, Saskatchewan or Alberta. Applicant must appear in person at the Dominion Lands Agency or Sub-Agency for the District. Entry by proxy may be made at any Dominion Lands Agency (but not Sub-Agency), on certain conditions.

Duties—Six months residence upon and cultivation of the land in each of three years. A homesteader may live within nine miles of his homestead on a farm of at least 80 acres, on certain conditions. A habitable house is required except where residence is performed in the vicinity.

In certain districts a homesteader in good standing may pre-empt a quarter-section alongside his homestead. Price \$3 per acre.

Duties—Six months residence in each of three years after earning homestead patent; also 50 acres extra cultivation. Pre-emption patent may be obtained as soon as homestead patent, on certain conditions.

A settler who has exhausted his homestead right may take a purchased homestead in certain districts. Price \$3.00 per acre. Duties—Must reside six months in each of three years, cultivate 50 acres and erect a house worth \$300.

The area of cultivation is subject to reduction in case of rough, scrubby or stony land. Live stock may be substituted for cultivation under certain conditions.

W. W. CORY, C.M.G., Deputy of the Minister of the Interior. N.B. — Unauthorized publication of this advertisement will not be paid for. —64388.

Rest and freedom tonight from

RHEUMATISM

Make good use today of the splendid healing and penetrating oil found only in Chamberlain's Antiseptic Liniment. It takes the weary ache and pain from the muscles and supplies the joints, so you will get your full rest and sleep tonight.

Chamberlain's Liniment

gives prompt relief in all muscular or deep seated pain—rheumatism, neuralgia, lame back, lumbago, etc. It should be rubbed on the chest for colds and coughs. Low price, yet very effective.

ALL DRUGGISTS, 25c.

GERMAN PEACE EFFORTS FUTILE UNTIL AFTER COMPLETE VICTORY

NO SEPARATE PEACE TREATIES WITH THE NATIONS

The Allies Made an Agreement to Carry on the War in Unison to its End and to Conclude Peace in Common Only After They had Won a Complete Victory

"Germany does not want any peace terms discussed just at present," writes A. Fitz-Maurice in a late issue of the Paris Figaro. "The proper time has not arrived yet, according to the organs of the German chancellor's office, but this does not prevent the government's secret agents from making periodical attempts to find suitable mediators. We have noticed their activities ever since the battle of the Marne, and although they have been rebuffed time and again this seems not to have discouraged them. They are in evidence everywhere, now at Washington, then at Rome, then again at The Hague."

"In one place they have tried to show how advantageous a separate peace would be to France. Germany does not wish France any harm. No, indeed! It admires France and could almost love it! In another quarter their proposition has concerned an immediate peace treaty between Russia and Austria, based on the cession of Galicia to the former power and the return of Bosnia and Herzegovina to Serbia."

"Still another peace arrangement has been rumored about, the parties to it being the Allies and Turkey. The Sultan is supposed to have declared himself willing to lay down arms on condition that Turkey be allowed to retain what is left of its European possessions and that the attempt to force her Dardanelles be abandoned forthwith. The straits would henceforth be open to merchant vessels of all nations without any discrimination. As mediators the Pope and President Wilson are most frequently mentioned as the alleged sponsors of the various peace schemes."

"There is only one of its enemies with whom Germany never talks of making separate peace, and that is England. In one of its outbursts of frankness, which have become quite frequent lately, the Cologne Zeitung uttered a few days ago the significant remark: 'Peace is impossible as long as England, which makes war at the

expense of her allies' blood, refuses to agree to it.'

"It is true that England spurns any peace offers in the present situation, but the same is also true about Russia and France. It might be well for Germany to realize that it is only in Berlin that signatures don't count and treaties are considered mere scraps of paper. On September 4 last Great Britain, France and Russia made an agreement to carry on this war in unison to its end to conclude peace, also in common, only after a complete victory. This treaty will hold, and it has a bearing on Austria and Turkey no less than on Germany."

"If, however, one of the powers fighting on the German side should acknowledge defeat and cease hostile operations the Allies will, of course, discontinue their attacks on it, but no peace negotiations will be opened anyway until the whole war is over. And it will be only at the conclusion of the definite treaty which is going to readjust the map of Europe that the ultimate fate of such a power will be decided, at the same time that the indemnity chargeable to each of the defeated nations will be settled and the benefits, territorial and other, of the victorious Allies will be apportioned."

"In order to reach this goal the Allies are exerting all their resources in perfect unanimity and without keeping jealous count of one another. Assuredly Great Britain does not conduct this war with the blood of her allies, as the Cologne Zeitung contends. It has set up a formidable army, which has by no means said its last word yet, and which will soon be at least doubled. It is destined to take great part in the decisive battle which is impending, and the certain success of which is foreshadowed by the recent actions at Perthes and Neuve Chapelle."

"Our resolution is irrevocable. It aims at peace in Europe, and this cannot become possible before Germany is irreparably defeated. And it will be."

Turned the Trick

Knights in Shining Armour Against the Germans

"When it comes to real dare-devil bravery, our friends the French are second to none," declared William Blackford, war correspondent.

"I happened to be with the French—just got mixed up with them after having lost my own company—in a trench that was about 300 yards distant from a German trench. Behind that German trench there was a town, I could not tell you the name, as I never knew it. In that town there was a museum, and in that museum there were two suits of armour, such as the knights used to wear in the days when they did not dream of a '350' gun."

"From what I understood, these armour clothes belonged to two great local authorities who fought against the 'Boches' a few hundred years ago; but the Germans respect no living or dead man, and they hit upon a clever trick."

"One night they brought out the two suits of armour and placed them about 75 yards from their trench. They rigged up the figures in a way that it looked from a distance as if these were two German officers giving orders to their men. When the dawn arrived, the French sentries opened fire upon the two figures, and then, every man in our trench took a pop at them, including yours truly."

"It was some time before the Frenchmen discovered the joke and then they just turned pale with anger. 'Alions! Alions!' they began to shout, but the Germans had their machine guns well trained on the space between the trenches and the angriest man had to see reason."

"The whole day long two steel-plated dummies teased the French, until some of them just cried with helpless fury, and the Germans roared with laughter. It was maddening, I tell you. But then night came, and two of the Frenchmen concocted a scheme, and started out of the trench. Of course, they risked their lives, but it was worth it. Can't the Germans have the best of the joke."

"To make a long story short, it took the two dare-devils the better part of the night to reach the smith-made clothes. Our hearts beat like trip hammers, and not one of us closed his eyes."

"Morning dawned, and then we saw the steel-clad figures move towards the German trenches, and they were firing as fast as they could for the two Frenchmen had taken their rifles with them. The Germans were stunned at first, then they began to shoot, but rifle bullets were no more harmful to the armour than peas would be."

"Well, the Germans became so engrossed in the performance that they forgot to watch us, and we just naturally followed the lead of the two knights and started an attack that cleaned out the German trench."

"In the midst of our advance we saw one of the knights tumble down. We ran up to him, thinking he was

hit, but the string of language this chivalier, as they called them in France, let out was not of the kind a wounded man would be likely to use. You see, he was swearing at the contraption, which was so made that if the one wearing it stumbled down he would never rise without being lifted up."

"I'll bet tickets for the next Drury Lane pantomime that the gentleman for whom the clothes were made never saw such a hot action as took place in the German trench."

Why We Are at War

Germany's Object Was to Destroy the Free Empire of England

Germany boasts that it is her appointed mission to conquer a great world-empire through which she may impose her ideals upon mankind. Our empire and our ideals are the chief obstacles in her path. This consideration is the key to all her world-policy. That is why she has grasped at the trident. That is why she has been intriguing for years in Egypt, in India, and in South Africa. That is why she has watched our domestic controversies and the supposed symptoms of our decadence with malignant vigilance. That is why she has sought, again and again, to sow mistrust between us and our partners, and why at the last she tried to bribe us into treachery. Her object in this war is not only to shatter the triple entente, but to shelter the entente in order to destroy the free empire of England, and to rear upon its ruins a German world-empire of militarism and bureaucracy. She hates us, she proclaims, with a hatred more vindictive than she bears the Belgians or the French. She hates us because she envies us, and because our honor and our plain sense have broke through the flimsy coils of her diplomacy. It is to save ourselves from the deadly consequences of her considered malignity that we stand in arms. To shield our homes from the murder and the rape, from the organized loot and the systematic arson we have seen across the seas; to protect the empire our race has reared at so dear a cost; to secure for our children and for mankind the spiritual heritage of which it is the embodiment and the guardian—these are the ends for which we are launching upon the battlefields of France the greatest and the most powerful armies our history has ever known; the ends for which England has pledged her last shilling and her last man.—London Times.

Plays Violin With Magnet

The Paris Figaro announces that the electro-magnet which is used to a very great extent in war work, both in the manufacturing of munitions and the extractions of missiles, has been utilized by an engineer named Beviere to draw sustained, continuous, organlike tones from stringed instruments, such as the piano, violin and harp. No details are given of this remarkable discovery.

Johnny—What is an expert, pa?
Pa—A fellow who tells others how to do the things he can't do himself.

Temperance in England

The King Drinks Barley Water in Place of Stronger Drinks

Pleas for cider, small beer and drinks of low percentages of alcohol are filling the open forum columns of the British newspapers. The rector of Exeter College advocates the causes of cider. He says:

"If the government determines that total prohibition of the manufacture and sale of alcohol is possible and is the only means of dealing with the drink trouble that diminishes our war efficiency every patriotic citizen will support it. But such a measure, which would bar Devonshire, for instance, from its innocent and immemorial habit of drinking cider, might produce grave discontent and law breaking."

Another writer in the Times says: "My friends in Scotland have often told me that there was little or no drunkenness in Scotland in the eighteenth century, before the taxation of the Napoleonic wars had extinguished the custom of drinking small beer. There is surely no reason why the blunder should be repeated as regards this country in these days."

"Have the teetotalers," asks a correspondent, "never heard of extract of malt as a tonic for invalids? Or of stout to restore health and vigor? Malt and hops are a good tonic for the stomach, taken in moderation in the shape of beer, and have been used by our workmen for 600 years or more. Let Mr. Lloyd George reduce the tax on beer to reasonable limits and then call the brewers together and put them on their honor to brew good beer with only malt and hops, and also appoint trustworthy men to see that it is done—any brewer breaking his word to be heavily fined."

All sorts of temperance drinks are being served on the tables at Windsor Castle, now that King George has put into effect his decision that no wines, spirits or beer shall be consumed in any of his houses. The king's favorite drink, it is said, is barley water, made in the ordinary way by pouring boiling water on the barley, letting it boil for a short time and then straining it and adding a little lemon. The king also is fond of homemade lemonade.

Many applications have been received at Lloyds for insurance to cover the risk of the total prohibition of spirituous liquors, but as a rule the applicants have been unwilling to pay the high rates asked. Such insurance has been written has been at rates of from thirty to thirty-five per cent.

Fifty per cent. has been paid to cover the risk of an increase in the duty on spirits in the forthcoming budget, and insurance also has been taken against the risk of increased duties on a number of other commodities, including tobacco, cocoa, tea and sugar.

Farming in Ancient Times

Agricultural Advice 1,000 Years Old is Deciphered

A number of ancient Sumerian tablets recording the deeds of the Babylonians thousands of years ago, have just been deciphered by George A. Barton at the University of Pennsylvania Museum. One of these tablets, which tells how a farmer rid his fields of locusts and caterpillars, is dated 4000 B.C., and is the oldest piece of writing extant, according to an announcement made by officials of the museum. The farmer, Doctor Barton's translation says, called in a necromancer, who "broke a jar, cut open a sacrifice, a word of cursing he repeated, and the locusts and caterpillars fled." For this service he received a tall palm tree.

The Englishman indeed is not to be classed among human beings. He is rather a boil, an ulcer, on the body of mankind. May the coming of the day be hastened when the good German sword may remove this monstrous parasitic growth, and henceforward guarantee to the world as its inalienable possession that life-blood of freedom and kultur of which the robber state has for so many centuries drained its arteries.—Hamburger Nachrichten.

STAND BY YOUR TOWN

If you think your town's the best,
Tell 'em so;
If you'd have her lead the rest,
Help her grow.
When there's anything to do,
Let the fellows count on you,
You'll feel bully when it's through,
Don't you know?

If you want to make a hit,
Get a name;
If the other fellow's it,
Who's to blame?
Spend your money in your town,
Thusly keep your prices down;
Give the mail concerns a frown—
That's the game.

If you're used to giving knocks,
Change your style;
Throw bouquets instead of rocks,
For a while.
Let the other fellow roast,
Shun him as you would a ghost.
Meet his hammer with a boast—
And a smile.

When a stranger from afar
Comes along,
Tell him who and what you are—
Make it strong.
Needn't flatter, never bluff,
Tell the truth, for that's enough;
Be a citizen—they're the stuff—
Be along.

BELGIUM CANNOT BE GIVEN UP SAYS KAISER'S SPECIAL ENVOY

GERMANY NOW ADMITS HER INFAMOUS DESIGNS

Dr. Bernhard Dernburg says Germany is "Too Modest" to be Ambitious for World Empire, and Might Surrender Occupied Territory if Free Sea is Guaranteed Her Trade

A letter from Dr. Bernhard Dernburg, formerly colonial secretary of the German empire, was read at a meeting held at Portland, Me., at which the German side of the European war was set forth. Dr. Dernburg laid stress on the German fight for an open sea and asserted the advantages accruing to Germany from permanently retaining the land which it has taken in Europe could be disregarded if all the other German demands, especially a guaranteed free sea, were fully complied with in making peace, and "the natural commercial relations of Belgium to Germany were considered in a just and workable form."

Dr. Dernburg's letter in part follows:

"I can with full authority disclaim any ambition for my country for world dominion. She is much too modest on the one hand and too experienced on the other not to know that such a state will never be tolerated by the rest. The aim of Germany is to have the seas as well as the narrow kept permanently open for the free use of all nations in times of war as well as in times of peace. I personally would even go as far as to neutralize all the seas and narrow permanently by a common and effective agreement guaranteed by all the powers."

"A free sea is useless except combined with freedom of cable and mail communication. I should like to see all the cables jointly owned by the interested nations and a world mail system overseas established by common consent."

"The only alternative to an open sea and free intercourse policy would

be a Chinese wall around each country. If there is no free intercourse every country must become self-sufficient. Germany has proven that it can be done. But this policy would mean very high customs barriers, discrimination, unbounded egotism, and a world bristling in arms."

"Germany does not strive for territory aggrandizement in Europe. She does not believe in conquering and subjugating unwilling nations. Belgium commands the main outlet of Western Germany, the sea, and has been conquered with untold sacrifice of blood and treasure. It offers to Germany the only outlet to an open sea and has been politically established, maintained and defended by England in order to keep these natural advantages from Germany."

"The love for small peoples that England heralds now will never stand investigation, as shown by the destruction of the small Boer republics. So Belgium cannot be given up. However, these considerations could be disregarded if all the other German demands, especially a guaranteed free sea, were fully complied with and the natural commercial relations of Belgium to Germany were considered in a just and workable form. In this case Germany will not fail, when the time comes, to help in rebuilding the country. In fact, she is doing so now."

In closing his letter Dr. Dernburg wrote:

"A permanent peace will mean that German activity must get a wide scope without infringement upon the rights of others."

How Germany was Deceived

Berlin Journal Heaps Anathema on Those Who Deceived Germany

The Paris Matin reproduces the following article from the Berlin Tag, a conservative newspaper, according to the Eclair of Paris:

"We have been deceived in all our calculations."

"We expected that the whole of India would revolt at the first sound of the guns in Europe, but 100 thousands and tens of thousands of Indians are now fighting with the English against us."

"We expected that the British empire would crumble to pieces, but the British colonies have united, as they have done before, with the mother country."

"We expected a victorious revolt in British South Africa, and we see there only a fiasco."

"We expected disturbances in Ireland, and Ireland sends against us some of her best contingents."

"We thought the peace party all powerful in England, but it has disappeared amid the general enthusiasm that the war against Germany has aroused."

"We reckoned that England was degenerate and incapable of being a serious factor in the war, and she shows herself to be our most dangerous enemy."

"It was the same thing with France and Russia. We thought that France was corrupt, and that she had lost the sense of national solidarity, but we now learn that the French are formidable adversaries."

"We thought that Russia could do nothing; we believed that her people were too profoundly discontented to fight in favor of the Russian government; we counted on its rapid collapse as a great military power, but Russia has mobilized her millions of men very rapidly and very well. Her people are full of enthusiasm, and her force is crushing."

"Those who have led us into all these faults, all these calculations, all these mistakes about our neighbors and their affairs, have assumed a heavy burden of responsibility."

Scientific Methods Pay

James Taylor of Edgerton, Alberta, who has been following approved scientific methods, summer tilling, discing, plowing, dragging, packing, etc., reports for ten acres a total cost the first year of \$40 and the second year \$111.15. His wheat averaged 28 bushels; his acre cost of production was \$11.98; and his acre profit was \$22.14.

When Germany is at peace this establishment (Krupp's) produces and sells munitions of war to every nation on earth wanting them, except France. It is the most powerful advocate of war in existence. It conspires for war at home and abroad. Less than two years ago a Krupp employee of importance and several officers of the German army were convicted in German courts of giving and receiving bribes in the interest of big armaments, and it was proved that agents of the Krupp's, in order to sell their guns, had, with money, tremendously incited the war spirit in France.—New York World.

There will be a number of days this month when the fields will be too wet or working. These are the days when the roads are in just the best conditions for dragging.

Made in Canada

Subsidizing Privileged Interests at the Cost of the Population

When a country is bombarded with literature regardless of cost, we assume that there is some interest behind the advocacy. The people of the United States, especially those with German names, have been snowed upon to the replenishment not only of their knowledge boxes, but of their dustbins, with pro-Prussian, anti-British pamphlets, papers and fly-sheets; and all but the simple have no doubt that the Berlin authorities are behind it all. There are times when such an advocacy is carried on out of pure patriotism. When Neal Dow carried prohibition in Maine, the enthusiasm with which the fund was raised to "sow the state knee-deep" with literature, possibly did as much to carry the law as the literature itself. We all know where this Made-in-Canada literature, of which our correspondent, Mr. C. T. Watkins, complains, comes from. It is from the same source from which our new tariff has its inspiration, strangely as these two developments are at war with each other. The sentiment of the country had been rapidly rising against duties which taxed the people, not to meet the cost of the public works and services, not for the benefit of the factory workers, but for that of the factory owners, who, if we take their own showing, are carrying on losing business, which need subsidizing, and are therefore putting the money taxed from the people into a bag with holes. This sentiment had resulted in a considerable reduction of the tariff, and that in a quarter in which it was peculiarly difficult for its beneficiaries to agitate for its restoration. There was not only the sentiment of the country against subsidizing privileged industries at the cost of a population feeling more and more the increased cost of living, but the reduction was toward Great Britain, and they were our shouting imperialists, the only people, who, according to themselves, have stood by the empire, all others but they being traitors.—Montreal Witness.

To Teach Danish Farming

Professor Ravin Arranges Journey to United States With American Wife

Professor Koepflin Ravin, who is regarded as the greatest authority on the composition of soils in Europe, goes to the United States at the invitation of the American department of agriculture, accompanied by his American wife. Professor Ravin's trip to America will be for the purpose of continuing the work which has been conducted for several years by Dr. Maurice F. Egan, American minister to Denmark, of introducing Danish farming methods in the United States.

Agriculture in motion pictures is the latest thing. Just as the churches and the schools, the commercial bodies, the amusement-parks, and pretty much all others are taking to pictures, so they are being used in the country—and to exemplify how agricultural methods may be best pursued.

"I do love to hear Margaret sing," remarked dear old Mrs. Blunderby; "she has such a melodious voice."

WE CONTINUE TO SELL FLOUR

even when our competitors have reduced their prices far below ours. What's the explanation? Just this—we carry a superior line of goods which are not sold by their price but by their quality.

Five Roses! Monarch! Seal of Alberta!

whichever of these brands you order, Madam, insures you easy baking and best results.

And our Rolled Oats, Corn Meal, Breakfast Foods, Etc., are the best.

Don't forget our phone number—41. Prompt delivery of all orders

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If you want top prices, good service and honest weight bring your

HOGS and CATTLE

to me on Monday and Tuesday of each week

Phones 38, 60 and 10

KING GEORGE MEAT MARKET

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We handle all kinds of Fresh, Salt and Smoked Meats

FRESH FISH EVERY THURSDAY

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NORTH RAILWAY AVE.

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June 30th to July 7th

Generous Prizes for all Departments
Entries Close June 15th

Special Transportation Arrangements for Exhibits
Reduced Passenger Rates

Grand Military Programme

Six or seven thousand soldiers from all parts of the province in training at the Sarcee camp will help with each programme, giving PHYSICAL EXERCISES, BAYONET AND RIFLE DRILL, MARCH PAST, Etc. A different battalion each day.

Seven Military Bands

will provide music and participate in the MILITARY TATTOO, making the greatest aggregation of Musical Talent which has ever been assembled in the west.

Magnificent Fireworks

Programme including the scenic production over 300 feet long, illustrating the great feat of the allies—"Forcing the Dardanelles."

Good Vaudeville Entertainment and Races

Held with the cooperation of the Alberta Department of Agriculture, the Dominion Department of Agriculture and the City of Calgary, by the Calgary Industrial Exhibition Co., Limited.

E. J. DEWEY, President. E. L. RICHARDSON, Mgr.

AROUND THE TOWN

Mr. and Mrs. Thos. Knill, of Vancouver, are visiting with their daughter, Mrs. (Dr.) Moore.

J. A. McGhee, Mr. Goodhand and Roy Dowell were all week end visitors at Calgary.

The Didsbury Auto Co. received another carload of Ford cars on Wednesday.

Mr. and Mrs. Dave Dickson were visiting with Mr. Dickson's parents at Innisfail last week.

Mr. W. Hunsperger, the Postmaster, has now been appointed a magistrate for the town.

Mrs. (Dr.) Walters and Miss Millard of Calgary, were visiting with Mrs. (Dr.) Moore for a few days.

The Women's Institute will meet at the home of Mrs. H. W. Chambers on Thursday afternoon, June 24th, at 2 p.m.

P. H. Lantz is now the proud possessor of a fine new Overland auto which has all the latest improvements. The car was delivered to Mr. Lantz last week.

The Red Cross Society will serve strawberries and cream, sandwich and cake with tea or coffee for 25c on Friday afternoon from 3 p.m. to 8 p.m. at the Red Cross tea rooms.

Henry Bouck of Neapolis had two cows killed by lightning which accompanied the heavy storm east of town on Monday night. There was also a heavy hail storm which did considerable damage at the same time.

The Citizens Band have got an engagement to play at Crosefield for two days, June 23rd and 24th, these are Crosefield's Fair and Sports Days. A fine programme of racing has been arranged and their list of prizes should attract a large crowd of exhibitors.

On Thursday evening, June 24th, a recital will be given in the High School assembly hall by the pupils of Miss May Rankin, A. C.C.M., violinist, and piano pupils of Miss Patty Ayleward, L.P.C.M. Those interested are cordially invited to attend.

The headquarters of the Red Cross Society in Calgary has informed the Secretary of the local branch, Mrs. (Dr.) Moore, that they wish to thank the local branch for their work in supplying articles for Red Cross purposes. There has been nearly 1300 pieces sent from this branch.

Will the people who wish to send clothing to the Belgians kindly leave same at the Pioneer Office before the end of June as I would like to make another shipment at that time. Contributions of money or clothing gratefully received at any time for this cause.—Mrs. OSMOND.

Roy Dowell, the Didsbury baseball team's crack pitcher, pitched a game for the Calgary News-Telegram team at Calgary on Saturday last. This is the second game that Roy has pitched for the Newsies and while they did not win either game Dowell's pitching helped them considerably.

Rev. Dr. McDougall, missionary among the Indians in the sixties and seventies, will deliver a lecture on his work among the Indians, on Thursday, June 24th, at 8 p.m. in the Opera House, under the auspices of the Evangelical church, Special singing. Admission 25c. Come and hear this lecture. You will be amply repaid.

JUST RECEIVED A CAR OF BRAN and SHORTS

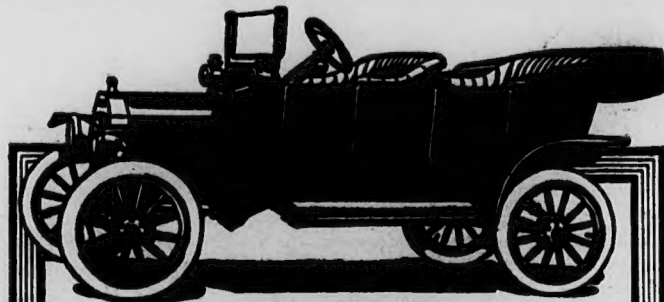
Purity Flour

always on hand

Fresh Fleischman's Yeast
coming in weekly

See our NEW SPRING NOVELTIES
which have just arrived

A. G. STUDER



"MADE IN CANADA"

Ford Touring Car
Price \$590

Your neighbor drives a Ford—why don't you? We are selling more Fords in Canada this year than ever before—because Canadians demand the best in motor car service at the lowest possible cost. The "Made in Canada" Ford is a necessity—not a luxury.

Runabout \$540; Town Car price on application. All Ford cars are fully equipped, including electric headlights. No cars sold unequipped. Buyers of Ford cars will share in our profits if we sell 30,000 cars between August 1, 1914 and August 1, 1915.

Didsbury Auto Co's Garage
RAILWAY STREET



The ladies who will have charge of the Red Cross depot on Friday are as follows: From 3 p.m. to 6 p.m. Mrs. C. Deadrick, Mrs. Bicknell, Mrs. R. Moore, Mrs. (Rev.) D. H. Marshall, Mrs. H. W. Chambers; from 6 p.m. to 8 p.m. Mrs. (Dr.) G. M. Reid, Mrs. E. Batt, Mrs. F. Moyle and Mrs. A. G. Studer.

Important Information

In view of the fact that some difficulties have arisen regarding the proper interpretation of the amendment to the Dangerous and Mischievous Animals Act, Mr. W. F. Stevens, Live Stock Commissioner, referred the matter to the Attorney General's Department. The following is a copy of the Acting Deputy General's opinion on the subject. This has been done in order to prevent unnecessary litigation among neighbors.

EDMONTON, JUNE 1st, 1915

Sir:—
I have your letter of the 29th ult., asking for interpretation of the following a-

ment to the Dangerous and Mischievous Animals Act:

"Any sheep or hog which breaks through or under any fence shall be deemed to be a notoriously breachy animal within the meaning of this Act."

I would advise in this connection that the mere passing under a fence which is far enough removed from the ground to allow the animal to pass under it is not sufficient to constitute such an animal a notoriously breachy animal under the Act. There must be a breaking under the fence and not merely a passing under it, that is to say:—the animal must force its way through or under the fence either by breaking or bending or removing from its normal position some part of the fence or by digging its way under the fence.

I have the honour to be,
Your obedient servant,
(Sgd. CHAS. V. TUDSON,
For G. P. Owen Fenwick
Acting Deputy Attorney General)

Lost, Strayed or Estray
ads. \$1 for four insertions
in the Pioneer—they bring results.